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Trade agreement signed

by Our Correspondent

NEW DELHI—India and Canada have signed an agreement providing for Canadian $30 million to the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation for loans to small farmers.

Canada has also agreed to contribute as grant-in-aid $3 million in rapeseed oil this year to the Indian National Dairy Development Board.

The agreement was concluded after a series of meetings with the visiting Canadian delegation led by Edward Lumley, Minister of State for Trade and the Indian delegation led by Pranab Mukherji, India's minister for Commerce and Steel & Mines.

Mr. Lumley also called on other ministers concerned with Tourism, energy, finance, petroleum and chemicals defence and also Industry to explore practical measures for increased cooperation between India and Canada in the commercial and industrial fields and to discuss various proposals from Canadian firms that are being considered by the government of India.

The role of Canadian Met-Chem in the successful construction of the 630 million dollar Kudremukh iron ore project on time and the resultant saving of $90 million in cost was lauded during the ministerial discussions.

They also discussed the proposed pelletisation plant at Mangalore and the shore-based steel plant at Paradeep.

Among the ongoing programmes, the possibility of Canadian involvement in a large hydro-electric project was discussed. Agreement was reached on the package of costs and services which Canada would provide for the Idukki project in Kerala to a total of $59 million. Canada was also requested to provide consulting services for the Chemera project.

A variety of long-term commodity agreements through the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and metals Trading Corporation were also discussed.

The Commerce Minister requested the Canadian businessmen to participate in the forthcoming International Trade Fair to be held here in November-December this year.

Canada is the second largest trade partner of India in the American continent. India's exports to Canada during 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 48.35 crores against import worth Rs. 154 crores.

The traditional items of export are spices, tea, cashewnuts, etc. Non-traditional items like engineering goods and garments are now being added to the export items to Canada.

US Uranium for Tarapur

New Delhi, (UNI) - India is working on a plan to reprocess the spent fuel from the Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Stations for conversion into plutonium if the United States stops the supply of enriched uranium.

This will enable the Tarapur Station to stay in operation even if the United States breaches the bilateral agreement with India for the supply of enriched uranium.

The plutonium thus derived can possibly be used as an alternative fuel and would be adequate to keep the Tarapur plant going for ever.

Meanwhile, an official spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has denied reports in Indian and foreign press that India had asked the United States to discontinue the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Power Plant.

But, the spokesman said, a dialogue was going on between the two countries after the last shipment was received from the United States in 1980.

"India recognises that the new administration might need a little time to address themselves to this question. It is not therefore the government's intention to press for an immediate decision on the question", the spokesman said.

The supply of nuclear fuel from the United States for the Tarapur Atomic Reactor is based on the provisions of the agreement on nuclear cooperation the two countries signed in 1963. But the United States had made certain proposals regarding safeguards which were not acceptable to India, the spokesman said.

In April 1980, India had communicated to the United States its position on the supply of fuel for Tarapur plant.

There has been a delay in supplies reaching India and last year the United States Senate upheld certain conditions which India considered extraneous to the Tarapur agreement.

Waldheim regrets crisis

by Our Correspondent

NEW DELHI—The United Nations Secretary Geneal, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, has said that it would be regrettable if the non-aligned countries seeking to remove the points of conflicts between the world's most powerful states and their allies were to fail in settling disputes between states in their own ranks.

Speaking at the Commemorative session of the 20th Anniversary of the first conference of the non-aligned countries here, the UN Secretary General sought the non-aligned nations' support in the urgent task of lessening great power tensions, Iran-Iraq war and the Afghanistan crisis.

Dr. Waldheim detailed the significant progress made by the United Nations in the last two decades and observed: "However, with all this progress, the present international situation is full of dangers. Some recent developments have, indeed, caused a serious set-back to the process of consolidating peace.

Each of these contitutes a challenge to the non-aligned movement as well as to the United Nations as a whole."

He called for an early and "fair political solution" of the Afghanistan problem under which its people would be able to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference and intervention.

He also referred to Kampuchia, Iran-Iraq war, West Asian situation, South Africa and Namibia and said that a comprehensive settlement involved negotiations with all parties concerned. "Such a settlement will have to be based on the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, on the right of all states in the area to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries, free from threats or acts of force, on the inalienable right of the Palestinians, including their right to self-determination and on withdrawal from occupied territories.

On the economic problem Dr. Waldheim said it was a matter for concern that the world food production lagged behind population growth, inflation afflicted developed countries in the rest of the world and world energy situation remained very precarious.

The fact that 800 million people continued to live in absolute poverty all over the world and death in 1978 of 12 million children under the age of five due to hunger make a mockery of human progress

Further oil explorations planned

New Delhi, (UNI) - The total recoverable reserves of crude oil in India has dwindled from 452 million tonnes in 1978 to 360 million tonnes as on January 1, 1980, according to official estimates.

By 1979-80 both the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and the Oil India Limited (OIL), had together drilled over 3,100 wells totalling 4.9 million metres with the inventory of geological reserves of oil reaching over 2.3 billion tonnes. Of this, 478 million tonnes were considered recoverable against 360 million tonnes on January last.

The total exploratory drilling envisaged by the two exploration agencies in the on-land basins, during the Sixth Plan period, is of the order of 300 wells, comprising 882,700 metres. During the Plan period, the exploratory onshore drilling of 97 wells comprising 800,000 metres by ONGC and 54 wells comprising 213,500 metres by OIL has been envisaged.

Conference, P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's Foreign Minister, addressing the conference flanked by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Kurt Waldheim, U.N. Secretary General.

Four million jobless in 1985

New Delhi, (UNI) - A staggering 4.66 million educated young men will be jobless even at the end of the Sixth Plan in 1985.

According to Planning Commission's labour force projections, the total number of unemployed matriculates and graduates and above at the beginning of 1980 is estimated to be 3.47 million.

If there is no further deterioration in the unemployment rate this number is likely to go up to 4.66 million in 1985 due to expansion of educated labour force. This would imply the need for the creation of at least 6.52 million jobs over the plan period, according to the planners.

However, the planners estimate the backlog of educated unemployment and the new entrants to the labour force at 11.18 million at the end of the current plan. The increase in employment in organised sector in the past has been around 0.8 million. Even if it is assumed that the further increase in employment in the organised sector is to be wholly taken by the educated persons alone, the planners find that there will not be enough room for the educated persons unless they are diverted either towards self-employment ventures or the absorptive capacity of the organised sector is increased substantially.

A Planning Commission document admits that the second alternative does not seem to be feasible which leaves only self-employment as the major mode of employment.

About the gravity of the situation arising out of the large number of educated unemployed, the document says that the unemployment rate in this category, specially in the younger group between 15 years and 29 years of age, has been relatively high for some time. Equilibrium between the growth of educated labour force and employment opportunities has not been reached.

Further analysis reveals that the educated youth between 15 and 29 constituted 11.5 per cent of the corresponding labour force. But they accounted for 38.2 per cent of the total unemployment in the country.

About three-fourths (75.8 per cent) of the total educated unemployed youth were men and about 45 per cent were in rural areas.

According to the 32nd round of the national sample survey, the unemployment rates for matriculates and graduates and above were 15.16 per cent and 15.76 per cent respectively.

The unemployment rates vary from category to category. These are lower for engineering, medical, veterinary and commerce graduates and post-graduates but are rather high for engineering diploma holders and graduates in arts and science.

Though the rate of unemployment among matriculates is not high compared to those among general arts and science graduates, they constituted over 71 per cent of the total educated unemployed because of their preponderance in the total labour force.

"Walk through" for intl passengers

New Delhi, (UNI) - International passengers arriving at Delhi Airport can now just "walk through" the Customs counters if only they are not bringing with them dutiable articles.

India has thus become the first country in Asia to introduce this system which has come into effect from February 6.

The new procedure replaces the earlier "Green Channel Walk Through" system. Under this system, a passenger will claim his baggage after reporting to the immigration counter and the health counters and then, if he thinks that he has nothing to declare, can just walk through the new channel.

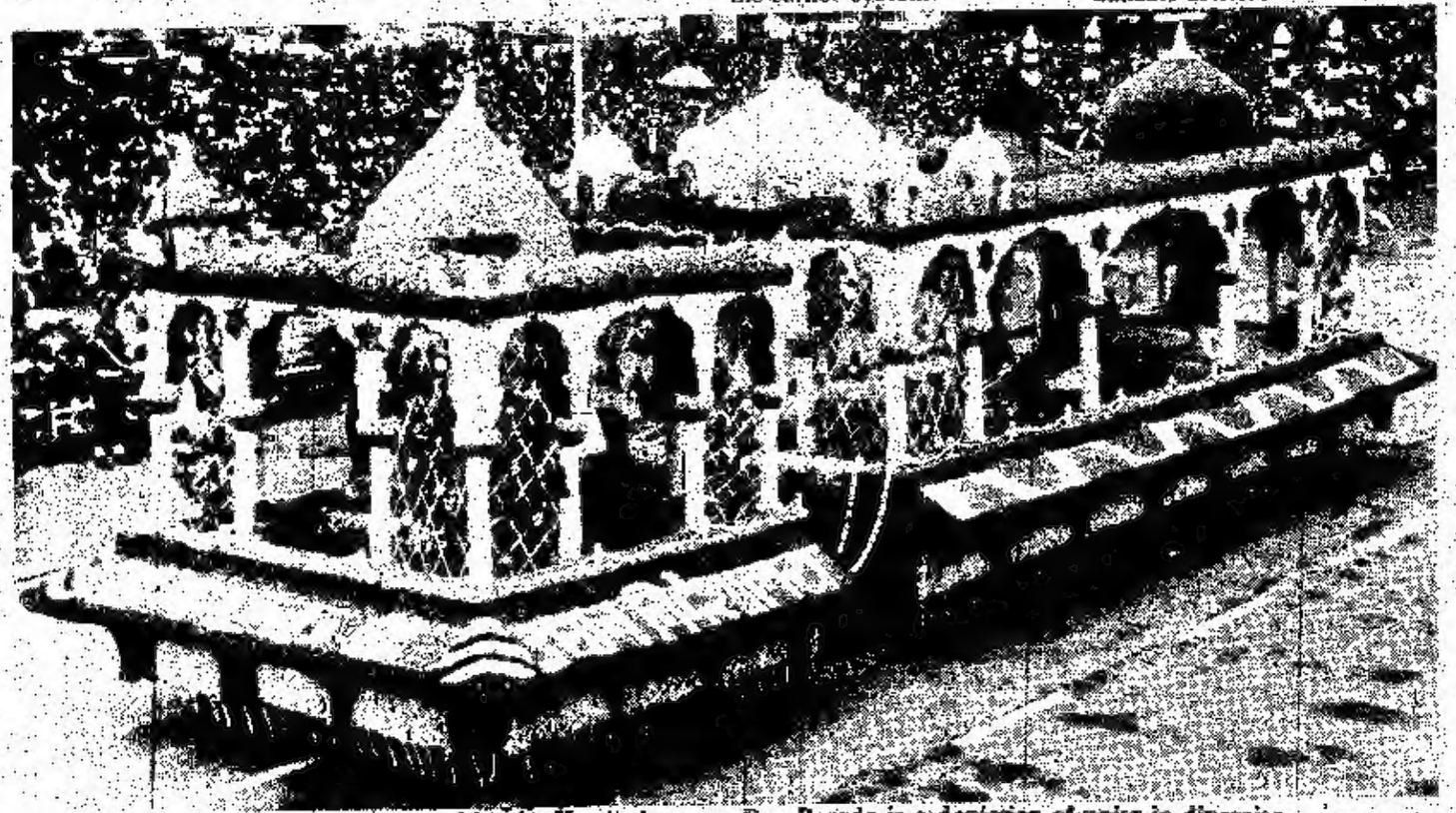
Only the Heathrow Airport in London and some of the Scandinavian countries have this system.

The walk through innovation will clear the passengers in just five minutes instead of 20 minutes as was taken in the earlier system.

At the end of the new channel a "Tourist Baggage Export" (TBRE) counter has been set where the passengers, if they are bringing dutiable goods but will return with them can submit such declaration forms at this counter and get entries made in their passports.

Meanwhile, the Customs authorities in India are making arrangements with both national and international airlines to keep such TBRE forms and give it to the passengers in the plane itself much before they land at Delhi airport. This will be given with the disembarkation form. It will make for swifter clearance of tourists.

According to B.B. Julka, Collector of Customs, Delhi Airport, the Customs officials have drawn up a plan for random checks, especially of people arousing suspicion, to make sure that this system is not exploited by passengers to smuggle out dutiable articles.



Flowers: The floral tableau presented by the Horticulture Department of the Government of India at the Republic Day Parade is a depiction of unity in diversity.

Second largest producer of scooters

New Delhi, (UNI) - India is the second largest producer of scooters in the world and the second largest producer of commercial vehicles in Asia.

Commercial vehicles made in India have been exported to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and African countries.

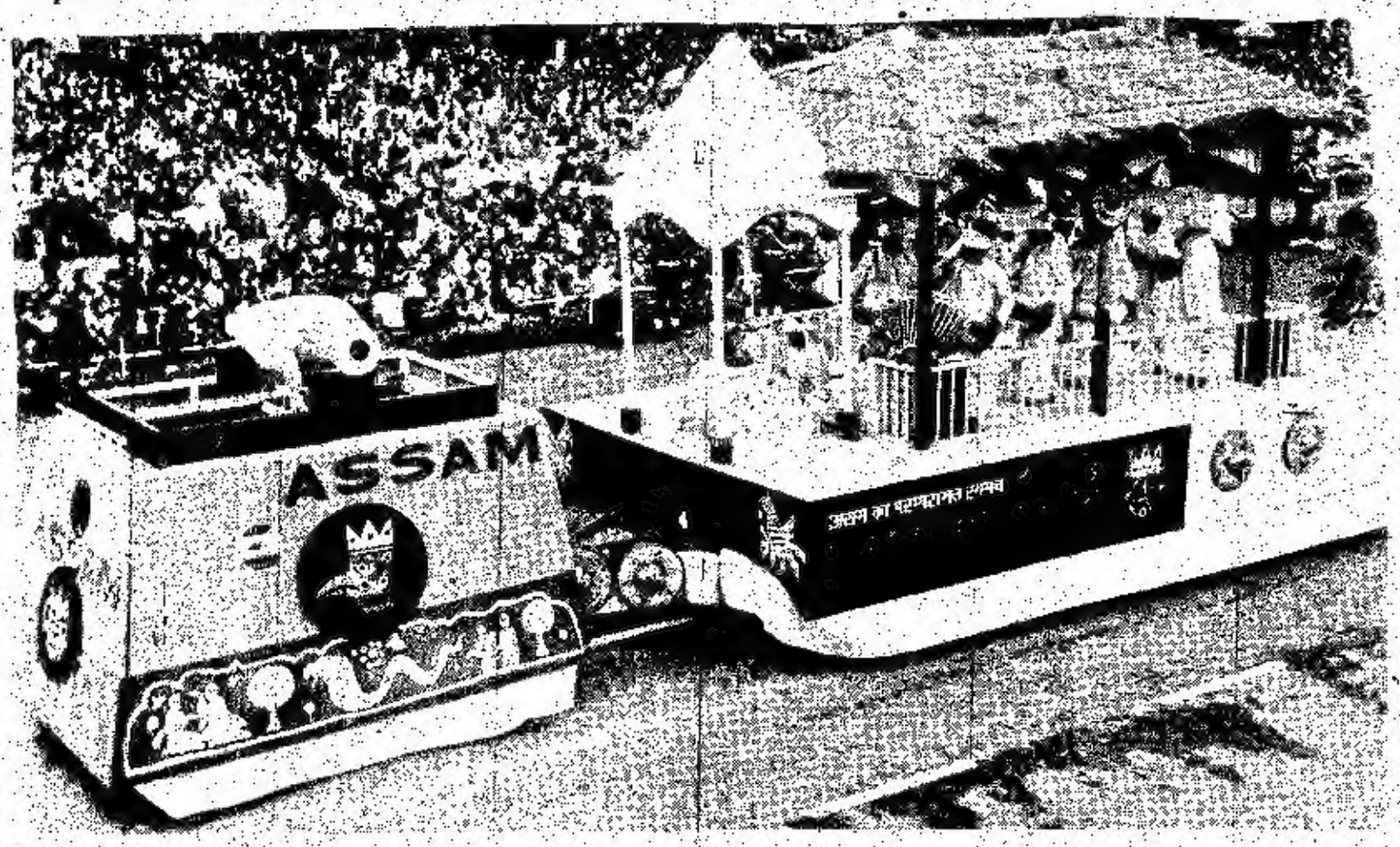
In a span of 30 years, the Indian automobile industry has established itself as a vital sector of an organised industry.

At present India's annual production is around 600,000 vehicles. The industry produced 4,000 vehicles in 1950 and 418,000 in 1979.

There are as many as 25 major companies manufacturing vehicles ranging from mopeds to large earthmovers and commercial vehicles.

Jeeps made in India are exported to Nigeria, Jordan and the Philippines, while commercial vehicles have a large market in Africa and West Asia. The total installed capacity of commercial vehicles is 84,000 per annum, production reached a record 597,000 in 1979.

Tractors in India are manufactured with technical collaboration from the United States, the United Kingdom and West Germany. India manufactures 20 models ranging from 15 h.p. to 75 hp currently. As many as 1000 tractors are being exported annually.



Assam: 'Bhaona' the traditional drama of Assam, is performed in village Namghars [thatched prayer halls]. Before the beginning of the play, invocation to Lord Krishna is offered through dance and song by the drum and cymbal artists. This is known as 'Gayan Bayan'.

How to re-acq

The following information is provided by the Government of India.

Indian Citizen who voluntarily acquired Canadian Citizenship will upon such acquisition ceases to be Indian Citizen. Canadian Citizens can ordinarily seek Indian Citizenship by registration under Section 5 (1)(e) of the Citizenship Act after completing the requirement laid down for the purpose, under the rules 16 (c) of the Citizenship Rules, 1956 (inserted in August 1970). A Canadian Citizen residing in India can apply for registration as an Indian Citizen under Section 5 (a)(e) of the Citizenship Act, after residing in India continuously for a period of 5 years, immediately before the date of application, which is to be submitted in the prescribed form to the Collector of the District concerned in India. The residential requirement will also be satisfied if the applicant has resided in India throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application and has also during the seven years immediately preceding the set period of twelve months, resided in India for an aggregate period of not less than four years. An applicant should also have an adequate knowledge of one of the Indian languages and should have the intention of make India his permanent home. Applications for registration as Indian Citizens under Section 5(1)(e) will be considered by the Government of India on merits. If the application is accepted the applicant will have to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India and also to surrender his Canadian Passport.

If it is considered desirable by the Indian authorities that the Canadian Citizen should be considered for the grant of Indian Citizenship, even within a period shorter than the period mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the authorities can consider him/her for registration as an Indian Citizen on the basis of his/her Indian origin, under Section 5(i)(a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Section 5(i)(a) of the Citizenship Act will be invoked if the authorities are satisfied that an individual's case has *exceptional features deserving*

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How to re-acquire Indian Citizenship

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If it is considered desirable by the Indian authorities that the Canadian Citizen should be considered for the grant of Indian Citizenship, even within a period shorter than the period mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the authorities can consider him/her for registration as an Indian Citizen on the basis of his/her Indian origin, under Section 5(i)(a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Section 5(i)(a) of the Citizenship Act will be invoked if the authorities are satisfied that an individual's case has *exceptional features deserving special treatment* by grant of Indian Citizenship in a shorter period. For purpose of registration under Section 5(i)(a) of the Citizenship Act, person can apply, after residing in India for a minimum period of six months to the Collector of the District in which he is resident, in the prescribed form. While dealing with such applications, the Collector will have to be satisfied that the applicant is of Indian Origin, has been actually residing in India for six months immediately preceding the date of application, has close connections in India and has the intention to make India his permanent home. Such application will be considered on the merits of each case. If the application is accepted the individual will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance and also to surrender his Canadian Passport.

Time capsule re-buried

New Delhi, (UNI) - The controversial time capsule embedded by the Congress-I Government in 1975 and dug open by the Janata Government four years later might be buried again.

The capsule contained, among other things, a 10,000 word narrative of India's history from 1947 to 1972 which got leaked out and raised a lot of dust both inside and outside Parliament during the Janata regime.

Some senior ruling party leaders here now feel that the Janata Government had unearthed the capsule out of political motives and that it should be buried again.

This matter came up for discussion at a Cabinet meeting a few days ago. Education Minister S.B. Chavan said in an interview here.

The capsule was buried at the Red Fort on August 15, 1973, to mark the silver jubilee of India's independence and was exhumed by the Janata Government on December 8, 1977, and cut open 12 days later.

No science without people

Bangalore, (UNI) - Eminent space scientist and Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Dr. Satish Dhawan, has stressed the need to create greater awareness among the people about science.

Inaugurating a seminar on "Science, Technology and Development in India", Dr. Dhawan regretted that there was no science movement in the country. He reminded scientists that there could be no science without people.

The need for setting up nuclear plants, for example, involved the vital question of whether "we are prepared to take our countrymen along", he pointed out.

Dr. Dhawan said though the technological and industrial base of the country had grown, the vast majority of the people were still impoverished. By motivating people to work and produce more, industrial development in the country would be given a fillip, he said.

HINDU MANDIR

Hindu Mandir Windsor, has been incorporated with the Min. of Consumer and Commercial Relations - Ontario. Weekly Satsang is held every Sunday at 471 Randolph between 10:30 A.M. and 12:30 P.M. Mr. Manku is licenced to perform Hindu marriage ceremonies by the Government of Ontario.

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$73,500 bid fails

NEW DELHI (UNI)—A golden throne and footstool made in the second quarter of the nineteenth century failed to find a buyer at Sotherby's Belgravia last week and was bought in at $75,000, according to *The Times*, London.

That implies that there was a genuine bidder prepared to spend $73,500 on seating himself in such regal luxury; the bidding started at $21,000.

Some mystery attaches to the pieces. Stylistically they clearly come from an Indian palace, but there were any number of maharajahs who might have wanted a somewhat Europeanized chair covered with gold, with lion finials, to boast their agos. Sotherby's say they have attempted to research its origin but failed.

The piece was consigned to them by a dealer acting as the agent of the present owner, who, they have been assured, bought the throne in Britain.

Iran resumes sulphur supplies

New Delhi, (UNI) - Although Iran has recommenced sulphur supplies to India disrupted by the war with Iraq, India has had to resort to spot purchases to meet its immediate domestic requirements.

Iran and Iraq have been meeting 50 per cent of India's requirement of sulphur. Nearly 50,000 tonnes is supplied by Kuwait and the rest comes from the United States and Canada.

Metric Time

New Delhi: A seemingly kathsome idea for changing the time standard to metric system has been conceived by Flt. Lt. Brij Bhushan Vij of the Indian Air Force When the seconds and minutes will change to metric seconds and metric minutes the day and night each will have 10 metric hours each.

The week will become decaday with 99 lunations of the moon (in 2921.6 metric days; or 2920 'tithis' catered in 2921.1 metric days.

The months and the year will be counted in terms of decadays, all the days repeating themselves after every 10th day, thus eliminating months altogether.

In a paper presented on "socio-scientific and politico-economic reform" at the international symposium on time and frequency" here Flt.Lt. Vij questions as to why the time standard should not fall in line with metric standards in various spheres of trade and commerce and weights and measures.

Mr. Vij says that the idea behind the metric time is to provide a uniform international dating system

APRIL/AVRIL

Registration for aquatic summer programmes begins	1	Inscription aux programmes aquatiques d'été
Deadline for application for ball diamonds and sports fields	3	Date limite pour la soumission d'une demande relative aux terrains de balle et de jeux
City of Ottawa minor hockey tournament	5-12	Tournoi de hockey mineur de la Ville d'Ottawa
Registration for leadership training (for youth) begins	13	Inscription au programme de formation en animation (pour adolescents)
Registration for spring programmes in all community centres begins	20	Inscription aux programmes de printemps des centres communautaires
Registration for summer fun and playgroup summer fun	20-23	Inscription aux programmes - Plaisir d'été et Plaisir d'été pour bouts d'choux
Spring programmes in all community centres begin		Début des programmes de printemps à tous les centres communautaires

563-3222

City of Ottawa
Ville d'Ottawa

MARCH/MARS

Registration for spring courses at Ottawa school of art starts	2	Inscription aux cours de printemps de l'École d'art d'Ottawa
Lakeside Theatre productions presents "Tom Sawyer"	15	Les Productions théâtrales Lakeside présentent Tom Sawyer — aux Jardins Lakeside
Exhibition of art from participants in Ottawa recreation programmes City Hall	15-27	Exposition d'art des participants aux programmes des Loisirs d'Ottawa — Hôtel de Ville
Big Band Dance — Lakeside Gardens	20	Danse Big Band — Jardins Lakeside
Take advantage of the March break programme at most community centres	23-27	Profitez des programmes offerts aux centres communautaires pendant le congé de mars.

563-3222

City of Ottawa
Ville d'Ottawa

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INDIA IN ASIA

Despite the chaos and confusion in various industrial sections in India, the country has been becoming more and more a middle power especially in Asia, after Japan and China. India's exports to the Middle East and many other Asian, African and East European countries have risen considerably during the 1970's and in the 1980's. India is poised for consolidating her increasingly important position among the Third World countries.

The plentiful monsoon and the consequent satisfactory agricultural production has been a favourable influence, but not the only factor responsible for these achievements. However, India's ability to compete effectively in industrially advanced countries has not been very notable. That requires improved organizational capability and better salesmanship sadly lacking at the present time. The beneficial effects of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's policies—much maligned by many western democracies at that time—are now being reaped.

However, it is not sufficient to reap the glory of the past efforts. It is necessary to start sowing as well. This is where there has been very little progress. India has the infrastructure and the resources to grow, prosper and challenge many developed countries in economic growth and yet that potential is not being rapidly realized. Naturally the question arises: Why?

It is not an easy question to answer, nevertheless is worth pondering about. We will be interested to hear the views of our readers.

Eisenhower on Menon

Former U.S. President, Dwight Eisenhower recorded as follows in his diary on July 14, 1955.

Krishna Menon (Foreign Minister of India) is a menace and a boor. He is a boor because he conceives himself to be intellectually superior and rather coyly presents, to cover this, a cloak of excessive humility and modesty. He is a menace because he is a master at twisting words and meanings of others and is governed by an ambition to prove himself the master international manipulator and politician of age.

He has visited me twice (in company with Secretary John Foster Dulles) to talk about establishing some basis of mediation between Red China and ourselves. I have bluntly told him, both times, that the American people will not consider using the lives and freedom of their own citizens as bargaining material. Since Red China, in violation of her solemn word given in the Korean armistice, unjustly held some of our men prisoners—men that China herself admits were in uniform when captured—we will not make important political concessions on the grounds that this would be recompensed by the return of some of these men.

We maintain that China cannot be regarded by us as a civilized nation ready to work with us in good faith until after they have released these prisoners, such release to be without any promise of

concessions on our part other than the assurance that all Chinese in our country are free to go back to China whenever they may desire. This Menon does not accept.

Minister of Multiculturalism writes

I would like to offer some comments on the article "Senator's appeal" published in your newspaper on December 1, 1980.

I welcome your interest in political events which bear on future development of Canada as a multicultural and cohesive country. There is no doubt that the preparation of Canada's new Constitution is one of the most important events on the Canadian political scene.

I appreciate the involvement of various ethnocultural groups in the constitutional debate and the support which they extend to the National Government's initiative to repatriate the Constitution.

Since the aforementioned article appeared in your newspaper, many important events have occurred. The Special Joint Committee on the Constitution received a great number of submissions from various ethnocultural organizations and heard numerous witnesses from both the majority and minority cultural groups. The initiatives of many ethnocultural groups and organizations as well as the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism have resulted in the acknowledgement and entrenchment of the principle of Multiculturalism in the revised version of the Constitutional Resolution. Section 26 of the draft Constitution now provides that "the Charter be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians".

I am confident that the Constitution will thus reflect Canadian social reality and the fact that our multicultural society is composed of people of diverse backgrounds and cultures.

I am sure that you and readers of your newspaper have been following carefully these events. Nevertheless, I hope that my comments will serve as a reassurance of the continued concern of the National Government for the legitimate aspirations of all ethnocultural groups composing Canadian multicultural society.

Of course the non discrimination clause, included from the outset does refer to National or ethnic origins and was included specifically to ensure equality for ethnocultural minorities.

Jim Fleming
Minister of State for Multiculturalism.

Cultural affinity discovered

By Rirambhara Shastri

I

New Delhi — For the 39 young UAE university girls who have just concluded a ten-day trip to India, "the experience was a rare pleasure". For one thing, they never imagined there was so much cultural affinity between India and the United Arab Emirates, one of the girls told me.

Fahima Khoory of Dubai, graduating in English, said this was perhaps due to the ancient India-Arab ties.

Intissar Saimir, a tall brunette, said there were Indians "all over the place" in UAE and so "Delhi did not seem such an alien place after all".

Chewing bubble gum, she flung her hair and said: "see, I look like an Indian, don't I?" In her flowing kurta and pyjama this Arab girl did—indeed look like a Gujarati to me.

"I, too, look like an Indian, don't I," rosy cheeked Khariya Ahmed asked pertily and herself answered: "Perhaps I could pass off for a Punjabi."

In fact, the similarity between the Arab and Indian girls is striking. For if these trouser-clad girls were to be transplanted by any Delhi college there would not be any identity crisis. Except perhaps when they tried to express themselves in English in their husky voice, slurring over T's and D's.

The group of girls pursuing arts and humanities in the University of UAE was led by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr. Ahmed Samre.

Because of meagre contacts, Arab women evoke in an Indian the image of veiled women from the "Arabian Nights". But meeting them amid the din of blaring western music to which they clapped and tapped in sheer joy was an unusual experience, at least for this reporter.

Since the women of both India and the United Arab Emirates are exposed to conflicting trends of modernity and conservatism, an interchange of experience was rewarding.

After having gone around the Delhi University Women's College and the Jamia Millia Islamia, Asima, Intissar and Khariya — all of them just out of their teens, explained, "there is complete sex segregation on the campus in UAE. There are separate schools and colleges for girls and boys. Things are so different from India where boys and girls study together from the kindergarten to post graduate classes."

I asked the girls whether they would vote for co-education. Fahima, speaking for the group, explained that they "are used to segregation; indeed they were born with it and would not like to change."

While talking about working women, the visitors told me that a number of Arab women worked in the Police Force. That was something I had not bargained for. Women brought up in a conservative society donning police uniform! In India, even though quite a few women are in the Police Force they do not seem to have entirely got over their inhibitions.

Talking about India, the girls were ecstatic about the Taj Mahal at Agra — the Moghul Architectural masterpiece in white marble. "Oh! it is so beautiful!" exclaimed Asima. Mona Mattar, who spoke Hindi quite fluently, said: "you are so lucky to have a monument like the Taj in your country." Khariya interjected: "what a wonderful feeling to see one of the Seven Wonders of the World".

Khariya said how much she liked India, "the people here are so kind, nice and good." And Mona rattled off names of Indian movies — Quarbani, Dostana and Aas Paas currently showing in Dubai. One other cultural link between the two countries.

Adorning themselves with newly purchased trinkets and lockets, they gave a long list of shopping they had done on Janpath — Delhi's fashionable bazar. They showed leather shoes, sandals, bags and handloom kurtas. Major items like gold and jewellery had been left for purchase in Bombay markets where these things were cheaper.

My parting question. "What did you like most in India?" They chorussed: "The long flowing hair of charming Indian girls."

Dal Lake is being conserved

New Delhi, (UNI) — Dal Lake, the Prime Tourist attraction in Srinagar, capital of the southern State of Jammu and Kashmir, will be saved from extinction according to a multi-million dollar state government plan.

A victim of man-made ecological changes, the lake, which is fed by the river Jhelum, has shrunk about six square km over the last 30 years and its waters were fast becoming a health hazard.

The State Government has approved a 27.5 million dollar plan to save the lake and has sought the advice of experts from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Development (CFTD).

According to Dr. V. Kaul, an eminent limnologist, the lake was presently covered by floating islands and extensive marshes, which were used for cultivation.

About 2,300 houses had been "illegally built" in the lake area and the surrounding land had been encroached upon for paddy and vegetable cultivation, he added.

With increasing number of tourists, house boats on the lake have mushroomed. Anchored house boats are used by tourists as hotel accommodation, especially during the peak summer months.

Ethanol car

Madras, (UNI) - The Ethanol Car developed by the Anna University of Technology here successfully completed a 2200-km trial run last month.

Ethanol, costing Rs 2.60 (30 cents) a litre, gave an average of seven km to a litre as against ten km to a litre of petrol.

The State Government had granted Rs 500,000 (62,500 dollars) for further research on the project. The conversion of petrol engine to one of ethanol would cost Rs 1700.

Janma Bhu

By Francis Assisi

Indian immigrants abroad feed themselves continuously on the hope of someday returning to India and resettling permanently in their native region. To some this hope is a source of inner strength. To others it is an illusion; a dream that keeps receding with every passing day. In most instances it is a myth. Let us examine this myth in the light of the experiences of Indian immigrants in Britain.

The vast majority of Indian immigrants in Britain went in the 50's and 60's. They went from India or from the far flung corners of the Commonwealth. Some went with their families. Others went alone in the hope that they would be able to save enough money to bring their families later, when they would reach a fair level of financial security. Nearly all of them excepting the members of the minority Anglo Indian community originally migrated with the determination to spend no more than 5 to 7 years and then return permanently to their homes in India. However, they soon had to revise their plans.

They quickly learned that it took them 2 to 3 years to save up the money needed to call their families to Britain. It generally took them several weeks, if not months, to find jobs. "In those days", recalls one Indian immigrant in Leicester, England, "if the postman saw Indian names or strange names they could not understand, they would just throw away the letters". The same immigrant spoke of visiting a business concern in search of a job. The receptionist reluctantly took his resume only to return it torn to shreds. Apparently the managing director could not believe that Indians could hold degrees.

As it turned out, the jobs that they eventually found were low paid. Furthermore in times of unemployment they were the first to be laid off.

With a substantial portion of their meagre savings earmarked to send back home to maintain their wives, children and parents, it took them much longer to save for passage for their relatives. Many had to pay off debts incurred during their initial travel. Those who sold their land to defray travel expenses found that they were the sole source of support for the families left behind. Even after they had saved enough to call for their family, they had to wait another 2 to 3 years before the British Government would allow their families to enter the country. It took at least seven years to be united with their families. And so the initial 5-7 year stint was revised upward to 10-15 year period.

As they lived in Britain for 10-15 years they found that a number of problems had to be dealt with - the least of which was the continual clamour of relatives, especially educated relatives, to come and improve their lot in Britain.

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Janma Bhumi vs Karma Bhumi

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As they lived in Britain for 10-15 years they found that a number of problems had to be dealt with - the least of which was the continual clamour of relatives, especially educated relatives, to come and improve their lot in Britain.

Also, time never stood still for the immigrants who found that many among them were approaching middle age. A return to India, the reasoning went, would be economically disastrous. Middle aged men have no chance of finding a job in India. They cannot start a business either. Their long sojourn abroad had deprived them of influential contacts necessary to obtain loans, licences, and other bureaucratic measures. They must therefore stay a little longer or until they could save a little more for a comfortable retirement in India. All of these, in varying proportions, formed the rationale for further extension of stay in Britain.

Another complicating factor soon entered the picture. The longer they stayed in England the more anglicised and westernised their children became and the less they would be able to fit into the Indian educational system. Many began to denigrate the Indian educational system as a "thoughtless process with large scale rote learning and spoon feeding". And since they had a genuine "concern for the future of our children", the decision was taken to educate the children wholly in England.

The 10-15 year plan had to be revised again; upwards. The upper limit now came closer to 20 years at which point, the calculation went, their children would "be settled".

The gradually escalating time frame meant that many of the immigrants would be getting old and nearing retirement age. They began to realize, now that many of their relatives had also managed to come, that they had very few relatives or friends still remaining in India. Links with India became tenuous. India became more and more mysterious. Gradually it dawned on them that they had become strangers to the India they had left 20 to 25 years ago. Haunted by a sense of meaninglessness, they became frightened and bewildered with the prospect of spending their old age in Britain.

When their children came of age, their response to India lost much of its initial emotionalism. India, for the British born Indian, was only a name; the land of their ancestors, a place to visit as a tourist but not to live. The immigrants were thus caught in the vise of a peculiar circumstance from which there was no easy escape. Professor Parikh, who studied many of these immigrants, found their emotional life very disturbing. Many of the older immigrants in Britain remarked to him that they cannot bear the thought of getting old and dying in a 'cold and alien land'. And yet they cannot see how they can avoid it.

Various methods are being used to ease this predicament.

Some of them import spouses for their children from India. This move is calculated with the fond hope that it will forge relations between their children and India as well as establish a network of new relations in India. It has not been looked upon with favour by the British authorities who see in this a large scale attempt by the Indians to Indianize Britain. Others commute between India and England. Unable to return for good and unwilling to stay on, rootless and with a sense of impending tragedy, these are the commuting immigrants.

However one looks at it, the life of the first generation immigrant in Britain is sad and depressing.

Remember, his presence in Britain has always been resented by the British. Many of the first generation immigrants from rural Punjab even now do not speak English. He suffers insults and indignities from skinheads, Nazis and their ilk. The furor over virginity tests at British ports of entry was a recent example of official attitudes towards Indian immigrants. How then did the Indian immigrant in Britain survive all this?

One explanation is that they always looked upon themselves as immigrants and developed what Dr. Parikh calls a 'guest complex'. The complex consists in the feeling that they are outsiders in Britain, that they should harbor a sense of gratitude to the host country and thankfully accept whatever is made available to them. The meek immigrant soon learns that meekness could be taken for weakness. He still gets kicked around by the government, by his coworkers, and by racists among the white British.

Psychologically, the Indian immigrant draws a neat distinction between Janma Bhumi, (the land of birth) and Karma Bhumi, (the land of efforts). The immigrant is in Britain to better his and his family's future. He has little love for Britain and Britain has little love for him.

He has limited sympathy and contact with its culture and looks forward to a day when he can retire in his village. His village is his constant frame of reference. He compares his lot with that of his relatives back home. He calculates his savings in terms of rupees and is content to know that he is better off than them. As he gets older, he cannot even be sure of that.

Arming the soft way

From our India Correspondent

The Soviet Union is trying to regain its position as India's main arms supplier. It has offered to sell India the Mig-25 Foxbat, one of the most sophisticated fighter-interceptors in the world, and some T-72 tanks. These offers are in addition to the $1.6 billion arms package signed with Russia last May. During his visit to New Delhi last month, President Brezhnev emphasised the advantages of buying arms from the Soviet Union, which accepts payment in the form of goods which India would otherwise find it difficult to export to other countries. The May arms deal provided soft-payment terms: 2½ per cent interest over 15 years. Such arrangements go down well with Indian officials worrying about a trade deficit of $5 billion.

Earlier Indian plans to acquire arms from the United States and Britain now look distinctly mistier. India has been painstakingly negotiating the purchase of $320m worth of army equipment from the United States (including M-198 howitzers and wire-guided anti-tank missiles). An official went to Washington to sign the deal three months ago but at the last minute was instructed to hold his hand, possibly as a result of Soviet pressure.

A question mark also hangs over the $1.6 billion contract India has signed with Britain for Jaguar aircraft. The first part of the Jaguar deal - an outright purchase of 40 aircraft and 45 others in kit form - is being adhered to. But the second part - the manufacture of 115 Jaguars in India by Hindustan Aeronautics - remains uncertain. The Mig-25 is considered by India to be a better fighter-interceptor than the Jaguar, and would be cheaper to manufacture since India is already making an advanced version of the Mig-21. Another threat to the Jaguar deal is France's offer to sell India its Mirage-2000, which it claims is superior to the British aircarft. A final decision on the deal is expected before Britain's prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, visits India in April.

The Soviet Union has been unhappy at the way India has been diversifying its sources of arms. Apart from the Jaguar negotiations, India has bought Sea Carriers from Britain for its navy and it intends to make submarines in collaboration with West Germany. It has also been eyeing a smaller version of the West German Leopard tank.

Despite the big deals now being contemplated, India's annual expenditure on defence has not risen dramatically. Deliveries are phased over long periods: 10-15 years for Soviet arms. The sale of obsolete equipment will offset part of the cost, but the government is likely to move cautiously on such sales. Recently, Centurion tanks sold to a Spanish firm ended up in South Africa. Pakistan is nervous about India's defence purchases. But India's government points out that its defence expenditure is only 3.6 per cent of its gross national product, half that of Pakistan.

[The Economist].

Indian fair

New Delhi, (UNI) - Over 30 international delegates including the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Saudi Arabian Rail Road Organisation, Bahrain light industries and industrial organisations from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran are visiting the fourth Indian Engineering Trade Fair being held here from February 2 to 15.

Ten delegations from Africa, including a high-powered delegation from Kenya led by Kenyan Minister of Industry is also expected to visit the fair.

From the ECC region, Engineering Industries Association and the Association of British Mining Equipment Companies of the United Kingdom, the French Federation of Industries and delegations from Belgium and the Netherlands also visited the trade fair.

Non-White minorities under-represented

Toronto: A leading civil servant says non-white minorities are seriously underrepresented at senior management levels in government and that most are consigned to the "race relations industry."

George W. Bancroft, recently appointed head of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation's citizenship branch, told an inter-racial conference on the weekend, "I find it difficult to follow the logic that recognizes that a Nigerian can be head of his country's cardiological system, but that same Nigerian, as immigrant, might not be able to head similar services here.

"A Chinese can be head of a multibillion dollar empire in Hong Kong or Singapore, but as an immigrant to Ontario is deemed lacking the skills to head a major financial house - unless it is doing business in Chinatown."

The former member of the University of Toronto faculty of education told the conference, "The fight for equality of opportunity is precisely a fight to recognize that skills and abilities know no ethnic boundaries."

Most visible minority members now holding senior positions are consigned to human rights commissions and multicultural agencies, he said. They are thus chiefly engaged in the "race relations industry."

It is not enough to hire Italians to work with members of the Italian community, he said.

The problem won't be solved "until we can say to that (Italian) youngster you can someday be our High Commissioner in Britain or to the young Asian Canadian girl, our ambassador to France," the Guyanese-born educator said.

The conference at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, organized by six national ethnic organizations, resulted in an agreement to co-ordinate programs.

"In the past, each ethnic group worked on its own, writing its own briefs, approaching political leaders and complaining to the police department," said Wilson Head, president of the National Black Coalition of Canada.

Identity and the Indo-American

By Francis Assisi

Ask any Indo-American whether he (or she) has ever been confronted with problems of identity, and he is more than likely to deny at once any conflict in personal identity simply because he has chosen to migrate from India. And yet one of the central problems for persons migrating from one culture to another is the maintenance of personal identity. This is especially critical in America where it has always been somewhat unAmerican to be a hyphenated American - be it Irish-American, Italian-American or Indo-American.

Identity can best be described as that which binds an individual to society by providing personal roles which correspond with social reality. This correspondence provides an individual with coherent relationships among perceptions, symbols, meanings, and reality. The act of migration shatters this correspondence and consequently an individual's identity. Related to this is the difficulty encountered by the immigrant in adjusting to changes in social status. This is especially true where the immigrant faces discrimination, however subtle, because the immigrant is dependent on the receiving society for social acceptance and status. Meaningful relationships among perceptions, symbols, meanings, and reality must be established with the new social environment for the immigrant to adjust his identity.

The difficulties immigrants encountered in facing hostile natives, and in mastering their own emotions in the face of adversity, compelled them to associate with countrymen who faced similar problems. Thus was created the ethnic group. Ethnicity refers simply to a sense of peoplehood which exists as a shared feeling in a group. It is a combination of discrete categories like nationality, religion and race, arranged around the core personality. The categories of nationality, religion, and race, though they do not mean the same thing, all serve to create through historical circumstances a common reference point - a sense of peoplehood.

The ethnic group functions primarily to assist the immigrant in adjusting to the receiving society. An immigrant unfamiliar with a new social environment needs access to feelings of acceptance and security. Thus the immigrant associates with the immigrant ethnic group, which has both positive and negative functions. Positively, immigrants need the symbolic communication offered by the group; negatively, immigrants seek refuge from both discrimination and anxiety about loss of identity. Within the familiar ethnic culture, the Indian immigrant can develop his relationship to the new American society at his own pace. The ethnic group, then, helps the immigrant become accessible to the socializing influence of the receiving society.

But ethnic groups do not always promote immigrant adjustment. American ethnic experience, for example, paradoxically aids immigrant adjustment to American society while making those who participate in these ethnic experiences feel less American. Another fact which intensifies immigrant insecurity is that the ethnic group does not generally encompass all significant roles in a receiving society. This confines immigrant participation and identification to a smaller sphere consisting of a limited choice of social roles. This limitation on available social roles only exacerbates immigrant insecurity.

If there is great incompatibility between immigrants and the receiving society, most immigrants identify more closely with the culture of their homeland, and then great tensions arise within ethnic groups among people uncertain how to respond to their new environment. Unstable immigrant roles also lead to a high degree of personal disorganization. The tensions created by an interplay between an adjusting immigrant group and the receiving society are due at least in part to ineffective communication between immigrants and their new social setting. This was brought out very forcefully in a recent article that appeared in India-West on December 12 by its editor Bina Murarka. The ethnic group mediates between the native culture of the immigrant and the American culture. It is, in the words of Milton Gordon, "the indispensably comfortable milieu". The ethnic group enables the newcomer to maintain his interest in the "old country", while gradually interpreting and incorporating elements of American culture. It also eases the culture shock experienced by the immigrant. The immigrant and the group to which he feels he belongs, however, faces a dilemma. While the ethnic group assists the immigrant in adjusting to American society, it also encourages the immigrant to retain his native culture. There is pressure for the immigrant to identify at once with his homeland and his adopted land. And when the adopted land becomes in fact the homeland, problems of identity begin to creep into the otherwise comfortable lives.

One of the most effective institutions by which an immigrant elite communicates with its constituency is the immigrant press. Every ethnic group has newspapers to interpret events from its own particular point of view. As a source of information, the newspaper is of primary importance to the immigrant. It provides information about the native culture, American culture, and the immigrant's relation to both. In this sense, the ethnic Indo-American press functions pre-eminently to aid immigrants in the process of their adjustments to American society.

The contents of Indo-American newspapers constitute an index to the ambitions, social attitudes and persistence of tradition among immigrant elites. Moreover, the principles and policies of the editor of the Indo-American or Indo-Canadian newspaper also serve to focus the attention of the community on selected issues deemed most important by the editors. This editorial attention or slant plays a key role in the socialization and consequent adjustment of immigrant identity. Regardless of its orientation within the community, each Indo-American newspaper, consciously or otherwise, promotes effectively the Americanization of the Indian immigrant.

The Indo-American press faces the same dilemma which plagues its readership. Thus immigrants in their concern to have the best of both worlds, are generally unaware of the dilemma confronting them, the dilemma of an uncertain identity.

Children in multicultural so

by Nandita Bhatnagar

OTTAWA-Are the dilemmas and concerns of raising children in a multicultural society unique to us or are they common to all first generation immigrants? This and related questions were discussed during a panel discussion at the Indo-Canadian-Community Centre on Feb. 22nd at 2:30 pm. It was organized by the Indo-Canadian-Women's Circle (ICWC) of Ottawa. The Penlists were: Luccio Appolloni—an immigrant of Italian origin, whose wife is British. Mrs. Stella Ghan: an immigrant from Greece, whose husband is Romanian. Mrs. Olga Ghosh: An Astonian-born journalist who grew up in Germany, educated in England and married to an Indo-Canadian. Mrs. Rosemary McNairn: First generation immigrant married to a native-born Canadian with six children ("Four home-made and two are from India").

Children of all four panelists are growing up in Canada.

Mrs. Asha Bhartnagar, a psychologist with Royal Ottawa hospital was the moderator.

All the panelists spoke quite informally, not as formal speakers, but as parents who had been through similar trials and tribulations as first

Blind student

MONTREAL-Rajesh Malik is blind. But he is studying for a degree in psychology at Concordia University in Montreal. The Montreal Association for the Blind (MAB) is helping him to continue Malik's studies.

Twenty-one year old student came to Montreal a year ago on a tourist visa to visit his sister. He also planned to attend the MAB course in functional skills. Later he registered at Concordia University to continue his studies which he had started in central India.

The immigration department was not willing to extend his visa and financial problems threatened Malik's plans to pursue his studies in psychology. The MAB decided to give him its support, since the staff was quite impressed with his abilities.

Montreal's Indian community raised $1,500 immediately to help Malik overcome his financial problems. Rotary Club and the United Church of Canada also

Himachal Park to

Simla, (UNI) - The Himachal Tourism Development Corporation has decided to make the Shivalik Fossil Park at Saketi a tourist attraction. Fossils of wild life a million years old are preserved in this park on the Haryana Himachal border, near the Kala Amb village of Sirmour district.

The park is a treasure-trove of fossils and bones, and stone implements used by pre-historic man who lived in these foothills and

parking permits for the physically handicapped

Do you suffer from a permanent or temporary handicap which restricts your walking ability? If so, you may be eligible for special parking privileges on City streets and in public parking areas.
Call OC Transpo (741-6440) to obtain an application form.

use of permit
Your permit is not transferable ($50 fine) and must be displayed on the dashboard whenever you avail yourself of special parking privileges.

on-street parking is
— free at parking meters;
— up to 4 hours at parking meters and locations where allowed, regardless of posted times;
— up to 4 hours in no-parking zones not covered under prohibitions.
Permit holders may be picked up or let off in no stopping and loading zones (see prohibitions) or in bus and bicycle lanes, as long as traffic is not hindered. However, drivers are not allowed to wait at the curb until the person returns.

parking is prohibited where signs are erected
— where there is a fire hall: within 6 m of its location, if on the same side; within 30 m, if on opposite side;
— within 15 m of an intersection;
— within 30 m of a traffic control signal;
— in front of a main entrance to, or emergency exit from, any building where people may gather in large numbers;
— within 15 m of the end of a dead-end roadway.

parking is prohibited, whether signs have been erected or not
— within 9 m of an intersection;
— within 3 m of a fire hydrant;
— within 1.5 m of a driveway;
— on a roadway which is 6 m wide or less;
— on any portion of a road not intended for parking.

stopping is prohibited
— at any pedestrian crosswalk: within 30 m of the approach side, 15 m of the leaving side;
— at a bus stop: within 34 m of the approach side, 18 m of the leaving side;
— within an intersection or crosswalk;
— at a school crosswalk (7am-7pm): within 30 m of the approach side, 10 m of the leaving side;
— on a bridge, in an underpass, or within 30 m of either, unless permitted by sign.

other restrictions
You may not stop in zones designated for bus time point, school bus loading, taxis, or police vehicles.
You are also subject to the Traffic and Parking By-Law regulations not mentioned herein. These are available on request (563-3396).
Vehicles must not be placed or driven so as to obstruct traffic.

peak traffic hours
No-stopping regulations are in effect wherever indicated (7-9am and 3:30-5:30pm).

public parking lots
All lots with 20 or more spaces must provide at least one for handicapped parking. Such spaces are identified by the international accessibility symbol and most of them are hard surfaced, level, accessible via ramps or other means, and are at least 3.6 m wide.

City of Ville d' Ottawa

permis de stationnement pour handicapés physiques

Vous êtes frappé(e) d'une invalidité physique permanente ou temporaire qui vous incommode?
Si oui, vous pouvez bénéficier de privilèges de stationnement dans les rues de la Ville ainsi que dans les stationnements publics.
Appelez OC Transpo (741-6440) pour obtenir votre formule de demande.

utilisation du permis
L'utilisation du permis par d'autres personnes que vous donne lieu à une amende de $50. Vous devez le mettre en évidence sur le tableau de bord chaque fois que vous vous prévalez des modalités spéciales de stationnement.

le stationnement dans les rues est
— gratuit aux parcomètres;
— d'un maximum de 4 heures aux parcomètres et là où le stationnement est permis, indépendamment des limites de temps inscrites sur les enseignes;
— d'un maximum de 4 heures dans les zones de stationnement interdit non mentionnées dans les interdictions.
Les détenteurs de permis peuvent être cueillis ou laissés dans les zones arrêt interdit ou de chargement (voir contraintes), ou dans les voies réservées aux autobus et aux cyclistes, à condition de ne pas nuire à la circulation. Toutefois, le conducteur du véhicule ne peut attendre le retour de la personne au trottoir.

stationnement interdit par une enseigne
— là où il y a une caserne de pompiers: à moins de 6 m du côté de l'emplacement, en face, sur une longueur de 30 m;
— à moins de 30 m d'une intersection;
— à moins de 30 m des feux de circulation;
— devant l'entrée ou la sortie d'urgence de tout édifice pouvant accueillir une foule;
— à moins de 15 m de l'extrémité d'un cul-de-sac.

stationnement interdit indiqué ou non par une enseigne
— à moins de 9 m d'une intersection;
— à moins de 3 m d'une borne fontaine;
— à moins de 1,5 m d'une entrée privée;
— sur une route de 6 m de largeur ou moins;
— sur toute partie d'une voie qui n'est pas prévue pour le stationnement.

arrêt interdit — avec ou sans enseigne
— à tout passage pour piétons: à moins de 30 m avant et 15 m après le passage;
— dans toute zone d'arrêt d'autobus: sur une longueur de 34 m avant et 18 m après les limites;
— à une intersection ou à un passage pour piétons;
— à tout passage pour écoliers (7h-19h): à moins de 30 m avant et 10 m après;
— sur un pont, sous un viaduc, ou à moins de 30 m de telle structure, sauf lorsque le stationnement y est autorisé par une enseigne.

autres contraintes
Vous ne pouvez vous arrêter dans les zones d'arrêt d'autobus aux heures de pointe, dans les zones de ramassage scolaire, les zones réservées aux taxis ou aux autos-patrouille.
Vous devez observer les modalités inscrites à l'Arrêté portant sur le stationnement et la circulation. Copies sur demande (563-3396).
On ne doit jamais placer ou conduire un véhicule de manière à nuire à la circulation.

heures de pointe
Les arrêts sont interdits sur indication (7h-9h et 15h 30 - 17h 30).

terrains de stationnement
Dans tout terrain offrant 20 espaces ou plus, il doit y avoir au moins un espace de stationnement réservé aux personnes handicapées physiques. Ceux-ci sont désignés par le symbole international d'accessibilité.
La plupart présentent une surface dure, de niveau et sont accessibles par des rampes ou autres moyens. Ils doivent avoir une largeur minimale de 3,6 m.

Children in multicultural society

by Nandita Bhatnagar

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Mrs. Asha Bhartnagar, a psychologist with Royal Ottawa hospital was the moderator.

All the panelists spoke quite informally, not as formal speakers, but as parents who had been through similar trials and tribulations as first generation immigrants. They shared their experiences quite openly, which brought one fact to light: There is no clear cut formula for "Raising children in a multicultural society." All of them felt that mutual trust, open channel of communication and willingness to moderate the old values (on the parents part) should be the foundation for developing a healthy and open dialogue between the parents and the children. Children on the other hand could also try to understand the parents' anxiety on several matters.

Mr. Appolloni phrase "Stretching the elastic"—was a sure hit with the youngsters who were present in the audience. Judging from their reaction it was obvious that they were glad to learn that the conflicts that arise in Indian homes regarding various socio-cultural behaviour of their younger generation were not unique. Quite a lively discussion was generated, which could have continued for a long time. But due to lack of time several questions were not raised. Members of ICWC feel that a follow up on this theme along with an open discussion with the teen group is in order. Hopefully it will be arranged in the near future. Approximately 35 people attended this discussion.

Raga Mala sponsors contest

The Raga Mala Music Society of Calgary is sponsoring a competition for a musical composition involving elements of Western music and that of India.

First prize is $1,000.00, second prize is $500.00. In the case of a draw, there will be two prizes of $750.00 each, instead of a first and second prize.

The winning composition(s) will be performed in Calgary by a musical group under sponsorship of the Raga Mala Music Society.

There will also be a student prize of $100.00.

Entry deadline for both categories is July 1, 1981.

For more information write:

Raga Mala Music Society of Calgary
215 9th Avenue NW
Calgary, Alberta
T2M 0B2

Blind student helped

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The immigration department was not willing to extend his visa and financial problems threatened Malik's plans to pursue his studies in psychology. The MAB decided to give him its support, since the staff was quite impressed with his abilities.

Montreal's Indian community raised $1,500 immediately to help Malik overcome his financial problems. Rotary Club and the United Church of Canada also provided the much needed assistance.

Rajesh began his studies at Concordia in January this year. He studies in braille which is considered quite unusual, and a secretary in the department knows the system.

Malik plans to return to India after his studies are over. He also hopes to work with blind people at home and teach the skills he has learned at the MAB.

He lives at Penfield House which is the residential wing of the MAB. The training MAB provides is unique in Canada for its special and individual programs.

Rajesh Malik said that he did not experience much difficulty in getting used to the climate or the educational system because he was "so determined."

Evdryone in Montreal, everyone regardless of origin or national background, will applaud Malik in his efforts and determination to complete his studies. He is a great source of inspiration to many people.

Himachal Park tourist attraction

Simla, (UNI) - The Himachal Tourism Development Corporation has decided to make the Shivalik Fossil Park at Saketi a tourist attraction. Fossils of wild life a million years old are preserved in this park on the Haryana Himachal border, near the Kala Amb village of Sirmour district.

The park is a threasure-trove of fossils and bones, and stone implements used by pre-historic man who lived in these foothills and subsisted on the abundant animal life.

So many relics of the prehistoric age have been discovered and are being discovered in this area that the entire area has been fenced and declared out of bounds for grasscutters and the like.

Recently a press party from Simla visited the park and found artist S.N. Paul of Geological Survey of India busy making a life-size clay model of a crocodile.

Award won

C.L. Chakrabarti

Dr. Chuni Lal Chakrabarti has been awarded the Fisher Scientific Award of the Chemical Institute of Canada in 1981 "for the distinguished contribution in the field of analytical chemstry". He has been a Consultant to He has been a Consultant to Exxon production Research Company, USA, and a United nations Expert at the national Atomic Energy Commission, Argentina.

Dr. Chakrabarti has been the author of about 100 research papers and reports. He is Editor-in-Chief of *Progress in Analytical Atomic Spectroscopy*, Associate Editor of *Canadian Journal of Spectroscopy*. He is the recipient of the Gerhard Herzberg Award of the Spectroscopy Society of Canada in 1977.

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Tamil temple myths

David D. Shulman. 471pp. Hb. Princeton Univ. Press. 1980.

Many of India's most vital ideas were given form through the medium of myths - especially in the Hindu puranas where these myths have crystallized in their classical forms. And nowhere has this classical form existed in a more pristine form than in the large corpus of literary texts which form part of the Tamil tradition of southern india.

The Sangam literature which flourished between the first and fifth centuries A.D., under the patronage of the Pandyan kings; blossomed with its own distinctive character and world view. Tamilnadu, according to this newly released study by Dr. Shulman, has recorded a local tradition of mythology extraordinary in its variety and imaginative range, and differing in many respects from the classical tradition of Northern India.

The book is an attempt to explore some major themes of Tamil myths. And since these myths were written down in texts attached to the many individual shrines that grace Tamilnadu, every work of this type records the traditions that have grown up around a shrine and its locale and the explanations given to sanctity of a particular shrine. These texts, called 'talapuranas', whether composed in Sanskrit or Tamil, embody a rich tradition of mythology unique to Tamilnadu. Of course, these myths are by no means independent of the myths current in the northern versions. Shulman, in fact, points out to the assimilation of northern Sanskritic elements by the Tamil tradition.

As somebody once said, 'Every Hindu myth is different; all Hindu myths are alike'. One has to get past the apparent contradiction to come anywhere near a full understanding of the staggering variety of India's myths. Dr. Shulman has carefully selected each myth by a thorough study of primary literary sources in Tamil and Sanskrit. He has also taken great pains to consult secondary sources like commentaries, popular devotional hymns and folk sources. It is certainly to his credit that he has not straitjacketed himself into the neat conventions of "great Tradition" versus "Little Tradition" which was first propounded by Robert Redfield at the University of Chicago. The fact is that such neat compartmentalizations of Hindu myths into "classical" and "folk" fall apart when viewed within the stream of a continuing historical consciousness.

In spite of the deep-seated totally compelling world view that moulds every image and symbol, every word and idea of any Hindu myth, in spite of the stress placed upon traditional form at the expense of the individual artist; each myth celebrates the belief that the universe is boundlessly varied, that everything occurs simultaneously, that all possibilities may exist without excluding each other. And that is the supreme beauty of India's Hindu as well as Buddhist myths which are waiting to be rediscovered by those who have a fixation on "modernity". Perhaps this is why India's foremost writer R.K. Narayan once said 'We attain full understanding only when we are aware of the divine and other associations of every piece of ground we tread on. Otherwise it would be like the passage of a blind man through illuminated halls and gardens'.

Shulman rightly points out that some of the most fascinating myths are, in fact, buried in obscure anonymous works from small out of the way shrines that dot the Tamilnadu landscape. The basic elements of the Tamil temple site; its sacred character, its topography, its traditional history, its main deity and subsidiary shrines, are all explained in the talapuranas. And this is precisely what the devotee is concerned with when he goes on a pilgrimage. Always, within his consciousness are the specific powers and individual features that have given a particular temple its sacred character. In this way, Shulman examines the myths associated with such immensely popular temple sites as Chidambaram, Suchiddram, Madurai, Kanniyakumari, Palani, Tiruchendur, Kanchipuram, Tiruvarur, Nagapattanam, Cikali, Tanjavur, Mahabalipuram, Kumpakonan and several others. He quotes at length from the Tamil purana dealing with the temple at Tiruchendur - an elegant composition of 899 verses ascribed to Vennimalaikaviraya in order to convey something of the atmosphere surrounding the composition of a Tamil Purana.

For the most part these are all talapurana literature of the Saiva tradition. There is an equally extensive literature on Vaishnava myths which Shulman has hardly touched upon. Indeed it is said that Tamilnadu boasts of talapuranas composed by Christians (Yoceppupuranam by Kulankaittampiran) and by Muslims (the well known Cirapuranam by Umrappulavar).

It was in the 16th century that Tamil puranas began to be composed on a wide scale - a process that has continued up to the present day. Scholastic, dripping with allegory, and ornate in style, these works evolved into a form particularly noted for its lyrical language. The language as well as the stories were captivating. One finds a wealth of imagination, humor and sheer love for the people and the land. It also carries a message of the highest importance. Thus in its mythology, 'Tamil civilization has given us a powerful expression of some of its most basic and enduring ideas'.

Shulman reiterates the basic identification of the sacred site or temple with the center or navel of the universe, the spot through which passes the axis connecting heaven, earth and the subterranean world. For instance at Chidambaram, the site of Shiva's dance of joy; so powerful and pregnant with significance is this dance, which represents the entire cosmic process of creation and dissolution, that it can be performed only at the very center of the Cosmos. In a recent PBS, "Cosmos", Carl Sagan alluded to this when he focussed on Chidambaram as the locus of Shiva's enduring Ananda tandava dance.

This is not a book intended for the average reader interested in just a simple presentation of the Tamil temple myths. Its scope is fairly well defined. The myths themselves are studied in a strictly scholarly fashion with continual forays into certain recurrent motifs such as that of the flood, the divine marriage, and creative sacrifice. For those who are already familiar with the rich outlines of the myths, the book gives a fascinating and erudite exposition linking one myth with another, one motif with another that keeps recurring. The myths of the Tamil temple puranans are imbued with the belief that a sacred presence is revealed in individual, localized manifestations. The history and nature of these manifestations form the subject matter of Dr. Shulmans study.

Francie Assisi

Chillies for Export

Bangalore, (UNI) - The quality of Indian chillies very much sought after in the West Asian countries, will be improved as a result of a new scientific technique developed here.

The Indian Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore (Karnataka), has developed a process for the separation of red chillies into its components. The separation has made it possible to produce oil from chillie seeds and also a highly pungent colourless compound oleoresin from the outer sheath.

Oleoresin produced earlier, according to the customary methods, had low pungency and contained only about 3 per cent capsaicin.

The highly pungent oleoresin is in demand in the foreign markets.

Using the new technology and expertise, an entrepreneur from Maharashtra State has established an oleoresin manufacturing plant which can process one tonne of red chillies a day and also handle other spices including cardamom, ginger, pepper and turmeric.

Facilities for Asian Games

New Delhi, (UNI) - Modern telecommunication facilities will be provided for the Asian Games here next year at a cost of about 6.25 million dollars.

The cost will be shared by the Post and Telegraphs Department, the Asian Games authorities, the India Tourism Development Corporation and the management of the city hotels.

According to the plans, electronic exchanges of various capacities will be installed in the games village, the Lodi Road main stadium, and the hotels. In all fifteen exchanges are expected to be installed to meet the requirements.

The department proposes to give telex connections, point-to-point teleprinter links to various offices, stadia and committees of the Asian Games.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department will pay for the facilities which can be used by it even after the games.

Film theatre in Delhi

New Delhi, (UNI) - Malayalam film fans in the capital now need not wait for the Sunday morning shows to see movies of their choice. They may soon have the facilities of a theatre exclusively screening regional films, according to Indian Information Minister Vasant Sathe.

Inaugurating the 'Kairali Film Society,' an organisation formed to promote Malayalam and regional films, Mr. Sathe said of the 740 films made last year 500 were from the South. Of these Malayalam films constituted a good number.

Mr. Sathe said many South Indian language films, if dubbed or subtitled in Hindi, could become popular in the North.

Congratulating the organisers on launching the society which would promote screening of regional films, he said he would do his best to see that facilities were available to screen these films at a centrally located auditorium until the regional film theatre came up. The National Film Development Corporation plans to build the theatre.

Air India plans charter fares

New Delhi, (UNI) - Air India proposes to introduce charter fares as part of the package plan being worked out in coordination with the Department of Tourism to increase the flow of tourists in India and to enhance revenue for the airline.

The proposal for this scheme was made last year when it was found that only a small proportion of tourists came to this country in chartered flights or groups. Also, the plan rests on the scheme which aims at utilising the vacant seats on routes which otherwise have a tourist potential. Known as "open sky policy" the plan envisages the utmost utilisation of this potential through various concessional schemes.

As an experimental measure, charter fares will start from Paris soon. If the venture succeeds, Air India will extend to other routes in western Europe, Far East and South-East Asia.

Groups of tourists will be picked up from the originating cities and will be conducted through tourist circuits in India. The fare will be part of the package for the whole tour from the originating city and back.

Negotiations are under way for the extension of the charter fares scheme to Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, West Germany and possibly also to Australia.

The tourists, on their arrival in India, will choose from the 25-30 tourist circuits being worked out with the help of State Tourist Department.

Transmitters for all India Radio

New Delhi, (UNI) - All India Radio (AIR) is importing two powerful transmitters to make its external service broadcasts less vulnerable to nature's vagaries and competing network.

The two instruments, each costing more than 2.5 million dollars will be brought from Switzerland in June this year and put into operation around 1982, according to official sources.

A committee of Parliament members some time ago reported that the audibility of AIR programmes depended at times on such factors as the weather or the time of the day.

Big Fertilizer projects

New Delhi, (UNI) - The withdrawal of the 250-million dollar World Bank loan for the massive gas-based fertiliser project at Thal Vaishet has not deterred the Indian government from going ahead with the execution of the project.

The 1125-million dollar project, launched by the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited is to be carried on by a public sector consultancy - the Fertilizer Planning and Development India Limited (FPDIL).

FPDIL would play a major role in the design, engineering, procurement, construction and commissioning of the ammonia and urea plants of the project, according to a spokesman of the FPDIL.

"India" in Carleton Board

Carleton Board of Education has agreed to include in their Environmental Studies curriculum, a project on India. ICA is preparing an educational kit for this purpose. ICA hopes to achieve a similar response from the Ottawa Board of Education.

Bharata Natya in Calgary

By George W. Lyon

On Saturday, January 10, 1981, Kumari Sujata V. Shetty danced her Bharata Natyam Arangetram, marking her debut as a professional dancer in the Bharata Natyam tradition. The event was held at the Leacock Theatre in Mount Royal College, and a respectably large and warmly appreciative audience was in attendance.

Sujata, who is currently working on a Master's degree in Business at Utah State University, is a student of the Manu Kala Mandir Academy, operated by Sudha Thakkar in Calgary and Bombay. She spent a number of weeks in Calgary in December and January, finishing her preparations under her teacher's skilled eye.

Ms. Thakkar took the stage with per pupil, assisting with the definition of the talas on hand cymbals and also discussing the nature of each piece in the program. The latter was extremely well done and added an important dimension for the many non-Indians in the audience.

In some ways, it seemed that Sujata's maiden performance was a bit of a trial. A camera crew, on hand from a local cable station, was excessively noisey, in addition to sometimes getting in the way of the audience. And then some difficulty with equipment backstage caused the music to stop cold in the middle of one dance. Hopefully this bad luck will not dog Sujata's career.

It shouldn't. The young lady is extremely talented. While one wouldn't expect to find in her the maturity of expression that Sudha Thakkar or her sister-in-law, Menaka, have brought to Calgary stages during the past months, she does have a youthful freshness and vitality that is thoroughly charming. The essential aptitude in art, as in life, is to maintain these childlike qualities, adding to them, not simply replacing them with the virtues of experience.

Sujata gave a full program including samples of both expressive and pure dance. Given her youth, one might think that she would do much better in abstract dance, than in pieces which require characterization. But Sujata surprises with her ability to portray characters. During one number, which showed some of Krishna's great deeds, she needed to portray an elephant attacked by a crocodile. Ms. Thakkar had told me that this would be on the program, but I hadn't actually seen the student working on the dance. You may believe that I was a little dubious before the piece came up. How could this pretty, graceful young lady become an elephant? And yet, suddenly, there it was before me! I can't describe how it was done: to say her arm became a trunk says nothing. What mattered, what made the portrayal, was a sense of space. Sujata managed, through movement, to suggest the elephant's great, rectangular bulk with her own slim frame.

Bharata Natyam debut in Calgary

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Another highlight was a folk dance, performed in a delightful costome, with which Sujata finished her recital. The dance itself was sprightly and ingenious, as lovely a change from the more formal dances, as her folk costume (complete to evergreen sprig in her hair) was from her elegant attire earlier.

Sujata will now begin her professional career, returning to Ms. Thakkar for guidance. The Manu Kala Mandir continues to operate in Bombay and Calgary. Ms. Thakkar has some 30 students in Calgary. She will return to India in April, to spend the summer with her students there, and will be back to resume teaching and performing in Canada in the Fall.

Raga Mala Society presents

By George W. Lyon

The Raga Mala Music Society of Calgary presented two concerts in one weekend, November 7th and 8th; Mysore Duraiswamy Iyengar, veena, and Umayalpuram K. Sivaraman, mridangam, represented the Carnatic tradition and vocalist Pandit Jasraj and Zakir Hussain, tabla, represented Hindustani music. Such a wealth of beauty was almost too much for one weekend. This reviewer, at least, could have used a breather time to assimilate and reflect upon each performance.

But we shouldn't complain too loudly, should we? Better too much than too little.

The veena concert was a particular treat, since that instrument doesn't make its way to Calgary very often. I've never seen one played by a professional before. But, though novelty may have carried me into the hall, it was Iyengar's intensely musical performance which kept me glued to my seat.

What a delightful man! He swoops and sways, bobs his head and purses his lips as he plays, interpreting the music as though he were dancing in his seat. His music is as intricate and as delicate as the finest lace. During the alapana to a composition in Rag Hindolam, it struck me that it would be diffucult, if you had your eyes closed, to determine precisely what sort of instrument he was playing, so light was the touch which set the strings a-buzz.

Sivaraman, who had but one solo, unfortunately, was no less charming than Iyengar. His very crisp rhythms and complete vocabulary of mridangam sounds seemed to be achieved effortlessly, with mere touches and flourishes of his fingers.

Although Pandit Jasraj has not performed here before, to my knowledge, he did not exactly arrive here a stranger. Raga Mala has a film of the master, teaching and performing in India. The film is lovely, and Jasraj gave a concert here that more than lived up to it.

His rhythm is spectacular. At one point, he actually managed to trip Hussain (which seems incredible to those of us who have enjoyed the young tablaist's work with so many fine artists), much to the delight of all, Hussain included.

There was excellent rapport between the two artists. Hussain, particularly, seems always to be pleased by greatness in others; one gets a very warm feeling, to see Hussain's face light up when the soloist achieves a brilliant phrase.

Pandit Jasraj's senses of melody and emotion are no less stirring than his rhythm.

As the evening wore on — and it did wear on, starting an hour late and continuing well over three hours plus intermission — he became ever more passionate, feeding of the excitement, energy and adoration of the audience. If he didn't give his all to this audience, his own energy must be boundless.

For all of Iyengar's program and half of Jasraj', amplification was negligible. For some members of the audiences at both concerts, this reviewer among them, the opportunity to hear the music with no electronic middle agents was a godsend. Of course, in some halls, and to reach very large audiences, amplification is a great help. One imagines that vocalists especially appreciate the chance to convey great varieties of volume and effects without straining their voices. Still, Indian music, like all musics, existed for a long time without mikes and amps. And the information that comes directly to our eardrums through the air doesn't sound exactly the same, when it's had to squeeze through fifty feet of wire.

Perhaps, somewhere in Calgary, there's a little hall that would be ideally suited to this chamber music; if it held 80-100 people, it would be sufficient for certain Raga Mala concerts that don't draw large audiences, and perhaps it would be a suitable space for the listeners to sit on the floor, and the performers would not need amplification. Perhaps it's there, and perhaps the Society will find it.

Indo-Canadian Community Centre

The Annual General Meeting of the ICCC was held on February 1, 1981. The President, Mr. D. Raha, reported that as of December, 1980, the Community Centre had 109 Life Members and 112 Term Members. The following Directors were unanimously elected for the 1981-83 term which starts on April 1, 1981: Rajesh Dayal, Atulesh Nandi, Dr. Vish Patel, Vasanthi Srinivasan and Nitya Varma. Mr. Varma will be the new Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

The Community Centre has been operating well so far. The income from the use of the building by the various groups has been just sufficient to meet the operating expenses. However, the Centre needs $60,000 more to free itself of the long-term debt. Raising this sum of money will require a strong support from the estimated 1000 or more families of Indian origin in the National Capital Region. Only a hundred new Life Memberships at $600 each will be sufficient to have a debt-free Community Centre. Those Term Members who contributed during the fund-raising drive last year are urged to obtain Life Membership by contributing this year the balance of the amount required to bring their total contribution to $600.

Last year, the Centre Building was used by the India-Canada Association, Ottawa Sikh Society, South India Cultural Association, Gujarati Cultural Association, Deshantri, Indo-Canadian Women's Circle, Indo-Canadian Teen Club, Canasian Forum, Marathi Group, Sindhi Group, Andhra Group, Sri-Lanka Group, MUKUL, Renuka Sahay Dance School, Bhajan Group, etc., and also a number of individuals for private gatherings. The Community Centre Building is for use by all community organizations and other ethnic groups, subject to compliance with the Centre's Operational Policy. Bookings for the use of the Building should be made through Dinesh Bhatnagar (226-5084).

Islam's contribution to Indian culture

New Delhi, (UNI) - Islam's role in the development of art, literature, architecture, education and language in the Indian sub-continent were highlighted by various speakers on the second day of the three-day International Seminar on "Islam's contribution to the culture and civilisation of the world with special reference to India" being held here on the eve of 1400th Hijri era.

Over 40 speakers expounded their views on "Islam in India". The speakers virtually had to skim through their papers, because of the tight schedule.

Speaking on the occasion, Prof. Satish Chandra of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi, said the growth of muslim civilisation in India was intimately associated with the rise of several cities.

Many of the cities in the Indian medieval period like Lahore, Multan (both in Pakistan), Delhi, Agra, and Ajmer were not only the seats of government and administration, but also centres of Hindu-Muslim synthesis.

Dr. Majid Ali Khan of the Jamai Millia University in Delhi, speaking on "Sufis and their influence on Indian society", said the early Sufis believed in the non-violent approach towards the problems of society. Their guiding principles, Dr. Khan said, were patience and endurance through which they brought about a social and cultural revolution.

Syed Sabahuddin Abdur Rahman, Director of Darul Musannefin Shibli Academy at Azamgarh, refuted the view that Sufism was unislamic and a "hotch-potch" of mysticism of other religions.

Film actor Raj Kumar said Indian films had not only made the muslim culture popular but acted as a link and a means of education to foster many ideals of Indian culture. He recalled the contributions made by great Muslim film personalities in Indian cinema including Sohrab Modi, K. Asif and Mehboob Khan.

Threat to women's employment

New Delhi, (UNI) - Over 200,000 women workers in the tobacco, match and coir industries face imminent retenchment due to mechanisation, according to leaders of several women's organisations.

The organisations have expressed concern at the move of an Andhra Pradesh tobacco company to import threshing machines, threatening the jobs of more than 100,000 women.

Dr. Vina Majumdar, Director, Centre for Women's Development Studies, said mechanisation in the absence of appropriate training facilities for women was responsible for mass retenchment.

Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, member, Planning Commission, had conceded this lacuna when the women's organisations urged him to evolve more avenues for training and employment.

Video cassettes of Indian films

Bombay, (UNI) - Video cassettes of Indian films will soon be marketed in West Asia, Africa, South East Asia, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Under a joint agreement signed with Sony Corporation of Japan, Orson Video Pvt. Ltd., will record video cassettes of Indian films for exports at the Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) from Wednesday.

The plant, which will be engineered by the Japanese at the initial stages, is expected to manufacture 175,000 cassettes in the first phase. The plant would be subsequently taken over by Indian engineers.

ONION EXPORTS

Bombay, (UNI) - India exports onions to United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Sri Lanka.

WINTER IN JANUARY

I took a walk,
The snow was falling endlessly.
Icicles,
Hanging down like crystal glass from eaves,
Glittering like chandeliers.
Frost on windows,
Creating dazzling designs
As if from real life,
I could feel the cold air,
Whipping across my body,
Stinging my eyes.
I fell on the ground
As the howling wind
Blew gusts of snow,
In drifts across the crisp ground.
I huddled closer,
Into my warm, cozy jacket.
Suddenly I was warmer.

By - Leena Patel, Grade 5

Hare Krishnas get loan

By Dave Rogers

The city of Ottawa is considering lending money to the International Society for Krishna Consciousness for temple repairs although city officials may not be able to force repayment of the loan.

City spokesmen say the society must obtain a building permit and do more than $14,500 worth of repairs to a former rooming house at 210 to 212½ Somerset St. E. to comply with city bylaws.

Jim Mooreman, a spokesman for the city's building's branch, said the group has applied for a loan to bring the three-storey building up to city standards.

Mooreman said the city may never be able to collect money loaned to the group because payments would be in the form of property taxes and the group is a religious organization exempt from taxes.

Marcel Leblanc, the city's chief zoning plan administrator, said Krishna devotees started repairing the temple last year without a building permit - mandatory when a residence is converted for another use.

He said the group applied for a permit last fall and exemption from municipal parking regulations for churches, because there aren't enough parking spaces for a church.

"The city lends money to homeowners for work the city requires to make their houses conform to municipal building standards. They must first prove they have been refused by two financial institutions before they can qualify for a loan," said Mooreman, adding "we can lend money to the Mafia if we want."

Mooreman explained that the city can take possession of houses for unpaid taxes if the owners can't keep up with loan payments. He said municipal officials must make sure that the city has collateral security before making such loans.

City loans to bring homes up to municipal property standards can be repaid over a 15-year period at interest rates of one-half of one per cent above the prime rate.

The Ottawa Citizen].

Sikh Society

Ottawa Sikh Society will celebrate Baisakhi Mela on Sunday, April 12, 1981, from 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at Sir Robert Borden High School. Admission charge will be $5.00 per family or $2.00 per adult. If you wish to have a stall, please call Mrs. Tejinder Kaur at 828-8024 or Mrs. Ravinder Kaur at 829-2101.

SOLAR DRYER DESIGNED

Pondicherry, (UNI) - A Solar Dryer capable of drying four tonnes of dates in three or four days has been designed at the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, for its Fruit Research Station at Abohar.

The dryer system, which is nearing completion, will be put on trial next summer, according to a paper presented during the National Solar energy Convention held at Chidambaram, near here, recently.

Indian investment

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Investment Centre (IIC), an autonomous body set up by the Indian Government to stimulate flow of foreign capital investment into the country, will open an office in Dubai within the next two months to seek investment of petro-dollars for Indian projects.

TRIBALS SEE MOVIE

Nasik, (UNI) - Tribals in the Indian state of Maharashtra saw a movie for the first time when the Documentary Films' Unit of the Nasik district Information Office reached several villages in Igatpuri Tahsil (unit of a district).

A large number of tribals, both men and women, saw the educational movies with apparent surprise and later said they were not aware that such a thing existed.

AFRICAN NATIONS KEEN

New Delhi, (UNI) - Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia and Tanzania have expressed keen desire to seek closer economic relations with India.

Mohammad Yunus, Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) who returned here after a visit to the four African countries, told newsmen that India had gained tremendous appreciation

Canada
Why do you live here?

Maybe you were born here.
Maybe you weren't.

But you live here because
you or your forefathers chose
Canada, because of what it
offers everyone.

A nation of freedom and
opportunity—a nation that
welcomes and respects people
of all races, religions and
cultures.

That's why we are Canadians.

Multiculturalism

Honourable Jim Fleming
Minister of State
Multiculturalism

Honorable Jim Fleming
Ministre d'Etat
Multiculturalisme

Canada

KITCHEN

By Pranati SenGup

Entertaining is a constantly cha
for the better. I can remember
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If you are using frozen chicken,
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So add 20 minutes to the whole

PULLAO-STUFFED BONELES

1 plump roasting chicken (abou
¼ cup melted ghee or butter
Juice of ½ lemon
¼ cup chicken stock
1/8 tsp. turmeric
1½ tbsp. yogurt
½ tsp. finely chopped gingerro
1 tsp. chopped green chili
½ tsp. garam masala
Juice of ½ lemon

Pullao for stuffing:

1 cup long grain rice, washed
2 tbsp. ghee or butter
1 small onion, finely chopped
1 small clove garlic, minced
1 tsp. curry powder
¾ cup chicken stock
½ cup pineapple juice
2 tbsp. chopped pistachio nuts
3 tbsp. chopped almonds
3 tbsp. raisins
½ tsp. salt

Prepare the chicken (debone
Prepare stuffing: Heat the g
saucepan and fry the chopped
and curry powder, continue st
minute. Add rice, nuts and ra
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it brown. Add chicken stock
Bring to a boil over high he
thoroughly just once and boil
and simmer over low heat fo
from heat and let it stand for a
Uncover and fluff the rice. Co

Beat yogurt with ½ lemon
garam masala. Pour over c
Combine ¼ cup ghee, juice o
stock and 1/8 tsp. turmeric
basting the chicken. Preheat

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

Entertaining is a constantly changing art, and that is all for the better. I can remember the early 60's when most parties were formal and required a lot more planning and preparation. After observing for 20 years, I came to the conclusion that most people including the host and hostess do not enjoy the formal parties. Besides being expensive, formal parties are also stuffy and boring. Thank heavens those days are gone. Since the late 70's we have become more casual in our approach to entertaining. Most people really enjoy that kind of relaxed atmosphere. With the price of food as high as it is, more of us are going to think twice before inviting people over for Easter. Think no more. There is something infinitely rewarding about working with inexpensive foods since saving money is a cheering challenge.

I have said before that chicken is probably the least expensive of all meats. A five pound roasting chicken, boned and stuffed, will easily slice up into elegant servings for six people and that makes for a fairly reasonable cost per serving.

If you are using frozen chicken, thaw it in the refrigerator until it is soft enough to debone. That will take about 24 hours in the refrigerator. Remove the chicken from its plastic wrap and pull away excess fat from around the tail; also remove the little package of giblets. Do not remove the flap of neck skin that has been tucked under the back - you will need that to help hold in the stuffing. Make a cut down the back of the chicken from the neck to the tail. Then, starting at the neck and being careful not to cut through the skin, start cutting along the backbone and around the rib cage to remove the meat from one side of the carcass. When you have exposed the joint where the thigh is attached to the back, use the tip of your knife to cut through the joint. Do the same when you come to the wing joint, leaving the wing and the leg attached to the meat.

When you have loosened all of the meat from one side of the carcass, turn the chicken around and do the same on the other side. Be careful not to cut through the skin when you make the final cuts along the ridge of the breast bone. The skin is very close to the bone at that point, so proceed slowly. You should have a slab of chicken with legs and wings attached, ready to be stuffed and reshaped. Spread the chicken out skinside down. Remove the two small muscles of the breast (called chicken tenderloins and it is attached very loosely with the breast) and use those to fill in between the breast and thighs where the skin shows. Heap the stuffing in the centre of your slab of chicken. Then, starting in the centre, pull the meat and skin up around the stuffing and secure it with a long metal or bamboo skewer. Use additional skewers at about one inch intervals up and down the back, tucking in the flap of skin at the neck with final skewer at that end. Next take a piece of kitchen string and lace it around the skewers from neck to tail and tie it off. Then, turn the bird breast side up and gently mold it back into its original shape. Deboned meat takes a little longer time to roast. So add 20 minutes to the whole cooking time.

PULLAO-STUFFED BONELESS CHICKEN

1 plump roasting chicken (about 5 pounds)
¼ cup melted ghee or butter
Juice of ½ lemon
¼ cup chicken stock
1/8 tsp. turmeric
½ tbsp. yogurt
½ tsp. finely chopped gingerroot
1 tsp. chopped green chili
½ tsp. garam masala
Juice of ½ lemon

Pullao for stuffing

1 cup long grain rice, washed and drained
2 tbsp. ghee or butter
1 small onion, finely chopped
2 small cloves garlic, minced
1 tsp. curry powder
1 cup chicken stock
½ cup pineapple juice
2 tbsp. chopped pistachio nuts
3 tbsp. chopped almonds
3 tbsp. raisins
1 tsp. salt

Prepare the chicken (debone) for stuffing and set aside. Prepare stuffing: Heat the ghee or butter in a medium saucepan and fry the chopped onion until soft, add garlic and curry powder, continue stirring and frying for another minute. Add rice, nuts and raisins. Stir and fry with the onion mixture for 2 minutes over medium heat. Do not let it brown. Add chicken stock, pineapple juice and salt. Bring to a boil over high heat. Stir the whole mixture thoroughly just once and boil for 2 minutes. Cover tightly and simmer over low heat for 15 minutes. Remove pan from heat and let it stand for another 10 minutes, covered. Uncover and fluff the rice. Cool.

Beat yogurt with ½ lemon juice, ginger root, chili and garam masala. Pour over chilled rice and mix well. Combine ¼ cup ghee, juice of ½ lemon, ¼ cup chicken stock and 1/8 tsp. turmeric in a bowl and set aside for basting the chicken. Preheat oven to 350F. Grease the rack of the roasting pan. Stuff the chicken as mentioned and bake for about 3 to 3½ hours, or until meat is tender. Baste often with turmeric mixture. When the bird is ready, place it on a heated platter and pour the thick rich liquid into a gravy boat.

Fire almost meant ruin for firm

By Randy Hardisty

Wetaskiwin, Alberta - Two years ago a fire almost signalled the demise of Granpac Ltd., the only plastic container manufacturer in Western Canada.

The company's warehouse was destroyed. However, the adjoining manufacturing plant was saved because a fire door slammed shut.

The major shareholders, faced with what they believed to be financial ruin and eventual closing of the plant, exited through the front door.

A minority shareholder at the time of the fire, Sombhai Patel decided that while the fire was disastrous, it was not bad enough to warrant the closing of the facility. Mr. Patel is now managing director and majority shareholder.

Granpac manufactures plastic containers, used primarily for packaging dairy and honey products throughout the prairie provinces.

The company has examined the feasability of shipping its product to eastern markets, but freight costs don't allow the product to be competitive in the East, says Ajit Vaidya, Granpac's administration manager.

Eight companies in Canada manufacture specialized plastic containers.

While Granpac was the first manufacturer to move into the western market, another opened about two weeks ago to try and grab a piece of the lucrative container market.

The new company is headed by a former shareholder of Granpac.

Mr. Vaidya, says a series of petro-chemical plants to be built in Alberta will not supply the company with its type of polyethylene resin - the primary compound used in the manufacturing of plastic containers.

Granpac purchases its resin from Du Pont Canada Ltd. and Dow Chemical Canada Ltd.

The company purchases between 500 and 600 tons of polyethylene each year.

The resin is heated, poured into a mould and shaped. No chemical changes of the resin take place during the manufacturing process.

The cost of manufacturing plastic containers is not limited to that of resin and labor.

Moulds, manufactured in Ontario to suit the requirements of Granpac's customers, cost between $15,000 and $20,000. Granpac owns more than 30 moulds of varying sizes and shapes.

The company is expecting the delivery of four additional moulds, which are being made in the East.

Mr. Patel says one of the major costs his company must bear is that of printing plates.

Costing between $1,000 to $1,500 each, the plates are specially designed to conform to the exact print each firm wants on its packaging.

Granpac has more than 500 separate printing plates in stock.

Although the fire at the plant two years ago caused a plant shutdown for four months and cut heavily into Granpac's business, the firm has turned its misfortune around.

In 1979 Granpac had gross revenues of $1.9 million. For this fiscal year ending in March, Mr. Vaidya predicts gross revenues of $2.5 million.

It is this type of steady growth Mr. Patel wants to see for his company.

Future staff or equipment additions will be based solely upon demand, not on speculation, because of the competitiveness for business within the industry, explains Mr. Patel.

There is no planned expansion of the 20,000-square-foot manufacturing plant or the new 40,000-square-foot warehouse, he adds.

Forty full-time employees are working at Granpac, which first began operations in 1975.

Mr. Patel attributes the company's success to one thing.

"Teamwork," he smiles. "We're a team here."

(Alberta Business)

Republic Day in Toronto

By: Manjula Das [Parakot]

India Canada Association celebrated India's 32nd Republic Day with an evening of light entertainment. Mr. Soni, Consul General was in attendance and read out the Republic Day message from the President of India. It summarized India's economic achievements since independence and included an appeal to all political parties to promote growth and productivity, as well as to individual citizens to extend their full co-operation in achieving national goals.

The evening's program included an Assamese bamboo dance which was a disappointment if one recalled the Phillipino bamboo dance which calls for extreme dexterity and rhythmic control among participants. A musical number by a brother and sister team on the piano accordian and violin was quite enjoyable followed by the usual Dandia Raas number. There was also a fashion show featuring a few costumes from different states in India, whereas the Southern states were not represented at all. All in all, this half-hearted attempt at displaying regional costumes lost its impact on the audience, and failed to achieve its objectives.

Special mention must be made to Mumtaz Ali and his Kathak numbers. The invocation dance (Saraswati Vandna) and two classical numbers in Raags Malcos and Kalawaati were refreshingly new and different. Much to the delight of the audience, he also performed an exciting modern dance. This dancer, who was a student of the famous Kathak dancer Birju Maharaj should continue to develop his talent as the Toronto entertainment scene which is currently dominated by excellent female dancers, would definitely welcome a talented male dancer, who could provide variety and change.

The Raymond Family provided orchestral and vocal music after the intermission. The group consisting of Papa Raymond, his two daughters, two sons and daughter-in-law scored high on the instrumental pieces. The vocal numbers by one of the sons were very effective, however, this talented group needs a stronger female vocal support. Having opined that, the Raymond Family should have it made as a self-sufficient group in Toronto.

The program ended with the Vote of Thanks and the two national anthems. This program was conducted in an orderly and what is more important, timely manner. After an initial half-hour delay, the program continued smoothly without further interruptions or the usual long boring speeches by various committee members, and other guests.

They were elected

ARYA SAMAJ TORONTO [AFFILIATED WITH] VEDIC ARYAN CULTURAL SOCIETY ONTARIO

The following office bearers were elected for the year 1981.

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Vice President Kewal Sethi
Secretary - K.L. Kumar
Asst. Secretary D.R. Mehta
Treasurer Dr. R. Kashyab
Asst. Treasurer Charan Sharma

Members of the Executive
1. Mahesh Agarwal
2. Surinder Arora
3. Sat Chopra
4. Prem Sharma
5. Yogi Suri

Arya Samaj Toronto holds its satsang on 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month at W.A. Porter Collegiate Institute, 40 Fairfax Crescent, Scarborough from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. For further information, please call (416) 291-1949 or (416) 284-9552.

INDIA JOINS AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

New Delhi, (UNI) - India will join the African Development Fund.

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a beautiful, educated Jat Sikh girl, immigrant or citizen, at least 5'-2", for a Jat Sikh, 25, swift, engineer, government service, Canadian citizen. Whole family very well settled in Canada. Early marriage call (514) 626-0728 or write with photo to M-1766, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for a divorced Rajput girl, 25, attractive, homely, M.A. Economics, working in States. Also for her younger brother, 23, graduate, extremely handsome, tall and athletic, working in India. Caste no bar. M-1737, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable Panjabi match for handsome Khatri bachelor 38, 5'9" tall, Matric, Canadian citizen, owns business. Interested parents or relatives of girls in age group 25-31 living in Canada or currently residing in India should correspond with returnable photograph. Major consideration: pretty girl of respectable family. M-1770.

Young divorced girl, 25, Canadian Citizen seeks for a suitable match. Caste no bar. Send particulars indicating job and education to M-1771, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from well cultured Gujarati girl from respectable family for our brother, 28, handsome, M.S., currently in Canada. Girl's merits main consideration. Call 521-1051 (Ottawa).

Wanted. A suitable match for very handsome Ramgariah boy, 28, 5'8", M.A. (Eng.)-LLB (Pro.) Would like to settle in Canada. Please call his sister at 416-671-0726 for details.

Wanted. A suitable match for handsome Ramgariah boy, 26, 5'9", technically trained, would like to settle here. For details please call at 416-671-0726.

Man, 33, 5'5", double masters (USA), citizen, born to jat sikh parents, clean-shaven, independent, self-made, well-off, reasonable, teacher, skiing, running, seeks educated and beautiful woman for marriage, no bars, girl's merits only consideration. Details to: Box 262 Ile Crosse, Sk. S0M 1C0.

Wanted. Well settled match for a 5' tall beautiful, talented and Canadian graduate girl of respectable Punjabi Hindu family, settled in Toronto. Write to 48 Somerset Cres. London, Ont. N6K 3M3.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well-educated and nice-looking ladies over 25 for a Bengali Hindu bachelor, highly-qualified engineer and well-settled in Los Angeles (California). Caste and regional differences no bar. Please call (213) 893-8686 or write to: Purkayastha, Apt. 9, 15210 Roscoe Blvd., Panoroma City, California 91402, USA.

Wanted. Settled match for my niece in India, M.A., artistic and from a respectable family in New Delhi. Phone 519-473-5273.

SILICATE FROM HUSK ASH

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), Calcutta, a unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has developed a process for the manufacture of sodium silicate from rice husk ash, which is an agro-waste.

Usually sodium silicate is made by fusing sand and soda ash. The process developed by CGCRI has several advantages over the old process. The process is simple and requires a lower capital investment.

Subscriptions

Enclosed is my cheque/m.o. of $14.00 for a subscription to the Canadian INDIA TIMES for two years.

Enclosed is my cheque/m.o. of $8.00 for a subscription to the Canadian INDIA TIMES for one year.

Enclosed is my cheque/m.o. of $5.00 for a six-months subscription to the Canadian INDIA TIMES.

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Remember Ontario Tax Credits at tax filing time.

Find out how you qualify:

If you're an Ontario resident under 65, you may qualify for one or more of three Ontario Tax Credits, even if you have no taxable income.

To claim the credits you must complete the mauve Ontario Tax Credit form and mail it together with your federal income tax return.

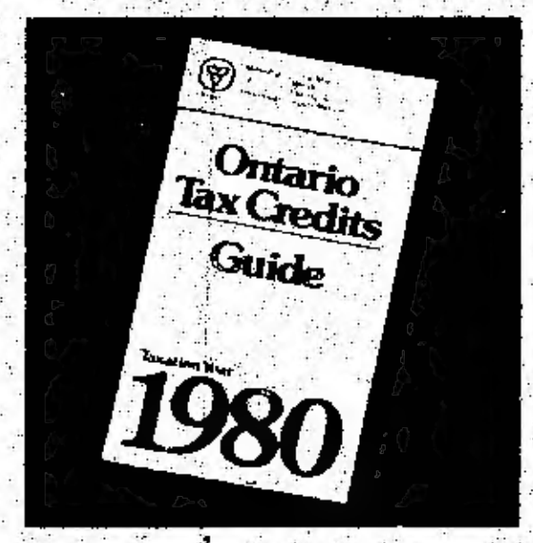
A reminder: Fill it in and mail it – Ontario Tax Credits are for you.

Property Tax Credit

The Property Tax Credit reduces the burden of municipal and school taxes. It is based on your property tax or rent and taxable income.

Sales Tax Credit

This credit returns a portion of money paid in provincial retail sales tax. It is based on personal exemptions and taxable income. The maximum amount that may be claimed for Property and Sales Tax Credits is $500.



Political Contribution Tax Credit

This credit may be claimed by Ontario residents who contributed to a registered Ontario political party, constituency association or candidate in an Ontario provincial election.

This claim applies if your provincial tax payable is more than your Property and Sales Tax Credits.

The maximum Political Contribution Tax Credit that may be claimed is $500.

Attention Senior Citizens!

The Ontario Tax Grants introduced in 1980 replace Ontario Property and Sales Tax Credits for residents who were 65 years or older as of December 31, 1980. If you are filing a federal income tax return, you should **not** complete the Ontario Tax Credit form unless you are claiming the Political Contribution Tax Credit.

Nursing Home Residents

Residents in nursing homes and similar institutions are not usually eligible to claim the Property Tax Credit or the Property Tax Grant.

For more information or copies of the Ontario Tax Credit Guide, call the Ministry of Revenue's toll-free Information Centre:

- In Metro Toronto – dial 965-8470
- In Area Code 807 – ask the Operator for Zenith 8-2000
- In all other areas – dial 1-800-268-7121

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